A

REMONSTRATION

OF THE FRENCH SVBIECTS

Profeſſing the Reformed Religion

vnto the French KING.

Wherein are ſhowne divers notable Paſſages, and matters of great waight and conſideration, *as well of the preſent as of the former* Troubles and Diſſentions in *France*.

As alſo

A Relation, containing the Rebellion of the Nobilitie and Gentrie of the Kingdome of NAPLES, and the Retreate of the VICE-ROY.

The Sea-fight betwixt the Gallies of *Spaine*, and *Florence*, and ſome Pirates.

The Reſolution of *Bethlem Gabor*; beſides divers Lords of *Hungary*, ſent in writing vnto the *Emperour*.

The Arrivall of Sir ROBERT SHERLEY at *Florence*, being ſent Ambaſſadador from the King of PERSIA.

Beſides

The late Proceedings of the Duke of SAXONY, being forſaken by his owne Soldiers, who were vnwilling to goe againſt the Proteſtants.

Of the Count *Mansfeild*, and the Duke *Chriſtian* of *Brunſwick*; as likewiſe what *Spinola* determines to do, and hath done, before *Breda*, *Bergen op Zoon*, and *Sluce*.

With

A continuance of the late Newes of all parts of Chriſtendome; and ſome parts of *Turkey* likewiſe.

LONDON

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A REMONSTRATION Of the French Subiects, Profeſſing the Reformed Religion, vnto the French KING.

SIR;

IT is ſtrange, and almoſt incredible, that amongſt ſo many Subiects (which God hath beene pleaſed to ſubmit vnder the obeyſance of your Maieſtie) who boaſt ordinarily, that they are much affected to the good of your affaires, & the conſervation of your Crowne; that nevertheleſſe, there hath not beene one, which hath endevoured and enforced himſelfe, to quench the fire which takes daily hold of your State, and by little and little conſumes the ſame: and that to the contrary, there is found a great number that haue taken great paines to adde more fewell to it, and are yet daily ſeeking artificiall tricks and deviſes to maintaine and increaſe the ſame. By right, it ſhould be their worke, who can make Peace and Warre when they pleaſe, if their private ends, and particular profit which made them to raiſe thoſe troubles, contrary to the minde and intention of your Maieſtie,

did not draw them backe, and not of thoſe which are aſſaulted and purſued in their conſciences, honors, goods, and liues, and haue no other intention then to defend and preſerue themſelues from violences, having never deteſted any thing more then troubles, and ſeditious commotions; and to the contrary, nothing more loved and procured, then the conſervation of Peace. Wherefore, all the Lords, Gentlemen, and all your Maieſties other Subiects that follow them, making profeſſion of the Reformed Religion, moved and driven by the affection and naturall Obligation that they owe vnto your Maieſtie, and to the conſervation of your Kingdome, they neither could or would vſe any longer delay, for to ſeeke and propoune of their ſide (as they haue done continually) all the fit and convenient meanes they could deviſe, to preſerue your State from ruine and ſubverſion, which haue threatned the ſame many times, and yet at this preſent doe more then ever before, and to reeſtabliſh a good Peace and publique tranquillitie, who having continually ſhewed themſelues prompt and willing to embrace the ſame, it is manifeſt enough, in what dangers and inconveniences they were likely to fall, if God through his meere mercie had not preſerved them. In ſuch manner that they haue but ſmall hope, to come to their deſire, vnleſſe the Almightie God, will be pleaſed to change the hearts of their enemies, which are round about you, and incline them to a pacification, or Peace. Looking rather that this their good diſpoſition which they now manifeſt, and their endevours which they will vſe, for to eſtabliſh a firme and perfect Vnion betwixt all your Subiects, both of the one and the other Religion, in ſtead of being received and embraced, ſhall be ſlandered, and miniſterly interpreted, as they haue beene continually, by thoſe which hate and feare nothing more then this reconciliation. That neverthelеſſe, the ſayd Lords, Gentlemen, and other that follow them, having continually taken great care, to make their actions daily more and more manifeſt

niſeſt vnto your Maieſtie, and to leaue aſſured ſignes and witneſſes of their deſire, which is to liue and die in the obedience, and naturall ſubiection which they owe vnto your Maieſtie, and to make it appeare to all the world, how much their hearts and wills are differing from the impoſtures and ſlanders, which their adverſaries, adherents, and miniſters lay vpon them; and that the Forces which they haue beene compelled to gather againſt their mindes, doe tend to no other effect then to maintaine and conſerue their Religion, honours, liues, and goods. They haue thought that ſuch conſiderations ought not to hinder or ſtay them in their hunting and purchaſing the effect of ſuch a neceſſary, and ſalutary a Peace for this Kingdome, and to giue witneſſe of their humilitie, reverence, and reſpect towards your Maieſtie, which they would haue ſooner done, if they had not eſteemed and iudged that their enemies would haue thought, or at leaſt haue gone about to make others beleeue, that the neceſſitie had compelled them vnto the ſame, conſidering their Enemies aſſured your Maieſtie, that they were not likely to receiue any ayde from forraigne partes, and if they ſhould, that they had no money to giue them content. But it is certaine and known that they never haue wanted aide and ſuccour from aboue, and that their forces are ſuch that none can denie, but that they are able to reſiſt their Enemies, and to execute ſuch ill deſignes if they would as they are taxed withall. So then in the time of the firſt troubles or Civill Warres the deceaſed Prince of *Conde*, beſides the Lords, Gentlemen and other that did accompany him, did receiue and accept of the conditions of Peace, concerning onely the Religion and the libertie of their Conſciences: preſently after the death of the late Duke of *Guiſe*, and the Marſhall of Saint *Andrew*, and the impriſonment of the late Conſtable *Montmorancy*, which were the principall heads and condectors of the Armie. If in the ſecond troubles, as ſoone as was offered vnto the aforeſayd Prince of *Conde*, and his followers and partakers

kers the reſtabliſhing of the exerciſe of their Religion, notwithſtanding they were aſſiſted mightily by forraigne forces and readie to aſſault the Towne of *Chartres*, at the ſight of their Enemies campe, which was moſt wholy disbanded and diſordered; And that onely at the denunciation of Peace, made by a Trumpet ſent in the Kings name, the ſayd Prince did not onely ſurceaſe from the aſſault in hand, but commaunded the ſiege wholy to be raiſed, and his Armie to retyre, reporting nevertheleſſe no other reward for his prompt obedience, then a bloodie peace, full of perfidiouſnes. If in the ſayde troubles the next day after the Battaile at Saint *Denis*, the ſayd Prince did ſend vnto the King *Monſieur de Tilligny*, to ſhew his Maieſtie, the ruine and deſolation that was likely to fall vpon this Kingdome, if it were ſuffered that forraigne forces ſhould invade the ſame, which were vpon the frontiers readie to enter, and to propoſe and ſhew the meanes, and remedies to attaine a peace, touching onely matters of Religion, Notwithſtanding hee had the better hand in the ſayd battle; the late Conſtable *Montmorancy* chiefe of the Armie there being ſlaine. To be ſhort, if all your Edicts had beene alwayes made, and the peace agreed, in thoſe ſeaſons when thoſe of the reformed Religion had meanes by their forces to make their Enemies believe them, if they would haue abuſed the ſame, and that in al their parlies & treaties of peace, there is no mention made of any thing elſe then of matters of Religion, and that their Enemies haue never beene brought to a peace or pacification, but by neceſſitie, being not able by open force to attempt any thing more againſt them; Nevertheleſſe to overcome more manifeſtly their adverſaries, of the ſlaunders and impoſtures which they publiſh every houre againſt the ſaid Lords, Gentlemen, and others that follow them, willingly paſſing by the vnfaithfulnes, want of courage, & deſloyalty, vſed and practiſed againſt them in former time. They declare & proteſt this day before your Maieſty, as before God, that howſoever they haue vntill this time

time been dealt withal, that they neuertheleſſe neuer thought to impute it vnto your *Maieſty*, as very well knowing, that your *Maieſties* natnre is not agreeing with ſuch rigours, wherof you haue ſhewed ſo many open demonſtrations, that none rightly may doubt of it: and much leſſe haue they deſired to change, or diminiſh in any manner the good will, and naturall affection, which they haue borne continually to the conſeruation, aduancement & greatnes of your ſtate. And if by all the effects aforeſaid, it hath been ſeene and knowne manifeſtly, that they had neuer any ſcope nor intention, then to ſerue God according to his command, and the inſtruction of his holy word, vnder the obedience and authority of your Acts, and Proclamations, and to be maintained, and preſerued equally with your other Subiects, in their honours, lifes, and goods; but beſides this they will at this preſent, make ſuch a proofe and tryall, that their enemies themſelues, will neuer doubt of it or call the ſame in queſtion, not that they intend to go about to iuſtifie their former actions. And much leſſe doe they intend to copitulate with your *Maieſty*, very well knowing by the grace of God, what is the duty of good and faithfull Subiects towards their *Soueraine Prince* and naturall *Lord*.

But Sir becauſe it is ſufficiently knowne how they *valewe iour*, faith and words, which ought to be holy, ſacred and inuiolable, and with what boldneſſe haue they abuſed your name and authority, to the great peril and danger of your Subiects, which make profeſſion of the Reformed Religion, it will not bee thought ſtrange that the ſame in all humble manner beſeech your *Maieſty* to bee pleaſed to declare by a ſolemnell, perpetuall, and irreuocable Edict, verifie d

and registred in all your Parlements, and other Soueraine Courts, of Iustices, to the end that by the same those may be bridled and kept in, which so many times herebefore haue beene so bold as to infringe and violate them (and that without any punishment) which the late *Henry* the *Great* of happy memory, your Father had made, and your selfe confirmed. And seeing that these wich neuer could endure the vnion and rest amongst your Subiects, caused by the meanes of the obseruation of the said Edicts, they haue begunne to alter and corrupt the same by new interruptions; and modifications directely contrary to the substance of the said Edicts, and the intention of your *Maiesty*. They very humbly request your *Maiesty* to grant and agree generally vnto all your Subiects, of what quality or condition soeuer they be, free exercise of the said Religion in all Cities, Townes, villages, and boroughs in all places and parts of your Kingdome, and territories vnder your obedience and protection, without any exception or reseruation, modification or restriction of persons, of time, or places, with all the assurances thereunto necessary and required.

And there aboue to order and inioyne euery one to make publike profession either of the one or the other Religion, to the intent that many abusing this benefice and grace may not fall into Atheisme, and carnall liberty, licensing themselues of all exercise and profession of Religion, and not desiring any thing else but that all good orders, the policy, and Ecclesiasticall discipline be quite reuersed and abolished. A thing certainly too dangerous and pernicious, and vnsufferable.

And further, Sir, seeing your said subiects doe

doe not doubt, that thoſe which alwaies haue built the fonndation of their deſſeings vpon Flanders, and calumniations which they very impudently publiſh to make them odious not onely to their party, but likewiſe to other, ſhall not leaue to diuulge, that your ſaid Subiects will rather wilfully without any reaſon defend that which they haue once reſolued to beliefe, concerning the Articles of the Chriſtian Religion, then to correct themſelues and retreate any point: They declare and proteſt as they haue euer done, that if in any article of their confeſſion of faith they can inſtruct them by the word of God comprehended in the Canonicall bookes of the Scripture: That they runne aſtray from the doctrine of the Prophes and Apoſtles. That preſently their will ſhake hands with them, and be of they opinion and ſide that ſhall teach them better out of Gods word; and long agoe they ſhould haue done the ſame if any error had been proued in their articles.

And to this effect they deſire nothing more, then a meeting at a free, generall, and lawfully called Councell. Where euery one may be heard, to produce his reaſons, which ſhall bee confirmed or conuicted by Gods word alone. Which is the only courſe taken in antient times in all like occaſions.

By this meanes Sir, you ſhall bee ſure that God will ſhew your *Maieſty*, this fauour that you ſhall ſee ſhortly the heartes and mindes of your Subiects vnited and reconciled, and your Kingdome to returne in the former eſtate brightneſſe and dignity: to the ſhame and confuſion of your and our enemies, which haue endeauoured the contrary.

Moreouer your *Maieſtie* will bee pleaſed to take the paines, and conſider exactely and iudge (if you

bee ſo diſpoſed) if it be better to tarry for a heauy and bloudie victory of the two armies, that are now in your Kingdome, wherein the conquerour is aſwell to looſe as hee that ſhall be vanquiſhed. Or elſe to imploy them in the ſeruice of your *Maieſtie*, and for the good of our owne affaires, vpon diuers faire occaſions daily offered, ſo much concerning the tranquillity and conſeruation of your Crown as none are comparable vnto the ſame that haue beene preſented in our time:

And by theſe meanes to ſend the tempeſt, and foule weather in theſe places, from whence it came. Whereunto your aforeſaid Subiects are reſolued, as likewiſe to all other things that ſhall tend to your good and the greatneſſe of your State being readie to imploy to the ſame effect all their eſtates, and meanes, which God hath pleaſed to grant them, beſides their bodies to their vttermoſt power. Not acknowledging in this world any other Soueraing or Principalites then yours: in which obedience and ſubiection they will liue and die, as your moſt humble, moſtfaithfull, and obedient Seruants, and Subiects.

From

July 30. 1622.

FRom *Rome* they write, that there came an extraordinary Embaſſador from the new Duke of *Parma*, called the *Prince di Sant Gregorio*, who came very well accompanied with all the noble Courtiers, and diuers others Characktered *Baroni Romani*, to haue audience of the Pope; now *Gregory* the 11. and tender all obedience and ſeruice in the name of the new Duke his Lord: hither came alſo the Sunday following, an Embaſſador from the Arch-duke *Leopoldus*, requeſting his holineſſe, that whereas he had certaine Souldiers in pay in *Germany*, for the Emperor, vnder the command of *Don Pedro Aldabrandino*, it would pleaſe his holineſſe to write vnto the Emperor, that they might be turned ouer vnto his ſeruice, to defend his Country of *Alſatia* againſt the inroades, and aſſaults of ſuch enemies as now lie at the aduantage to ſurpriſe ſuch Townes, as are weake, and not able to defend themſelues;

It is likewiſe written, that the Monday following, after the Embaſſador came from the Duke of *Parma*, the Pope went in perſon to the Conſiſtory, and there transferred vpon the Duke of *Parma* the office and dignity of *Confalonire*, of the holy mother *Church*, as his Father had before enioyed; they will likewiſe haue certaine *Cardinals*, commanded to keepe their Pallaces as priſoners, for ſpeaking irreuerently againſt the Bull, which was newlly made for the ſtrict Election of the *Popes*: on the Wednesday following, his holineſſe did keepe his Ve-

spro in *Saint Peters*, and in the morning with all ſollemnity, and pontificially hee entred the ſacred Colledge before the *Embaſſador* of his *Catholike Maieſty*, where acknowledgement was made to his holineſſe for the Kingdome of *Naples*, and the payment of 7000. crownes for that feude or fealty was ratified, and accepted with the accuſtomed manner of proteſtation made to the Procurator of the Exchecker; after which the whole ſignory of of the people of *Rome*, to keepe correſpondency with the Duke of *Parma*, ſent vnto him no Embaſſador; the Marqueſſe of *Lanti* in the name of the whole Senate: At the ſame time there died alſo in the City *Signior Peter Nati*, the agent of the Duke of *Vrbine*, and the Biſhop of *Brugnati*, with ſome others of good account.

From *Florence* they write concerning the departure of the *Count de monteiu*, by the road of *Lucca* and *Piſa*, and that hee tooke the way of *Legorne* to be embarked in the Galley of *Doria*, to goe to *Genoa*, and from thence his Excellency would paſſe to *Millaine*. It is alſo reported, that there is arriued at *Florence* the *Engliſh*, *Sir Robert Sherley* (with his Lady) called *Il Conte de Sherley*, as being an Earle of the *Empire*, his traine was not very great, and yet hee is ſent as honourable *Embaſſador* from the *Perſian* to the *Emperor*, the *Ruſſian* and other *Princes*, hauing great credit, and meanes for money and magnificent expences.

From *Madrid* they aduiſe vs, that the *Marqueſſe di ſurego*, and *Don diego meſſia* are declared Councellors of Warre for the King of *Spaine*: as alſo the *Marqueſſe de la Nueuas*, the *Marqueſſe di mirable*, and the *Count di Baraſciar*, are made Maſters of the

Kings

Kings Houſe, and of the Queenes ſide or Pallace, are likewiſe named, *Don diego Bazzero*: *Don Gabriel de Velaſio*: *Don Antonio de Toledo*, and *Don Emanuel manriques*. It is further written, that *Don Inico Borgia*, is created Generall of the Horſe in *Flanders*, with intent to paſſe, if occaſion ſerue, into other parts: and that the Biſhopricke of *Ieguenza* is beſtowed vpon a brother of the Duke *de Infantado*.

From *Naples* are diuers Letters: one writes of a great rebellion by the Gentlemen and Nobility of the Countrey, wherein the Viceroy was enforced to take the City of Saint *Erma*, another talks of *Leuca* that the *Cardinall Bevilaqua* comming thither to the Bathes, and expecting the gouernment of that Common-wealth, was at laſt by the Nobles and Gentiles ſo confirmed, and all his kindred aduanced to places and offices. A third letter affirmes, that there departed from that Port many Gallies full of Souldiers to be embarked at *Cortary*, and ſo to goe into *Spaine*; and that there was a generall impoſition of 400000. crownes vpon the City and Kingdome of *Naples*, as alſo of 150000. from the City of *Meſſina*, and all for the ſeruice of the VVarre of *Flanders*.

To which is added, that *Don Francis Manriquez* was made Leutenant of the Galleies of *Naples*, or if you will of a ſquadron ſo named in the place of *Don Franciſco Zapata*, who was aduanced to bee M.r of the campe, and ſent a 1000. *Spainiards* in the ſaid Gallies to *Milane*.

From *Meſſina* they aduertiſe vs, that the Gallies of *Florence* are ioyned with the King, and ſo ſet vpon ſom Pirates, with 250. ſlaues in 15. veſſels great, and ſmall, & 8. peeces of braſſe, which they enforced ſincking moſt of them: the reſt made a compoſition

for

for their liues paying a 100000 crownes they alſo tooke a ſhip loaden with oile at the firſt ſight.

From *Venice* they write, that in the diet of *Hungary* (according to the Letters of *Vienna*) the Eſtates could not agree, but were at great variance; the Clergy and Eccleſiaſticall perſons demanding the reſtitution of all their goods, loſſes, and reuenues wholly, without further impeachment. The ſecular Lords and Laity would by no means conſent to ſuch an account, pretending many diminutions, and that the remainder was reſerued for the good of the Kingdom: whervpon the *Catholikes* appeale to the *Emperor*, as their ſupreme Iudge, and the *Proteſtants* on the contrary ſide, will haue none but the *Palatine*: inſomuch that the Emperor with all expedition ſent the *Count de Solarn* to the Elector of *Saxony*, to acquaint him with the matter, that hee might vſe the greater haſt in gathering the tributes vnder his gouernment, for the benefit of his *Imperiall Maieſty*, who had newly ſent 2000. Horſe to the Duke of *Bauaria*. He alſo writ, that the wife of *Oleatſi*, in whoſe cuſtody was the fortreſſe of *Trezin*, where the Crowne of *Hungary* was ſecured, would by no meanes depart with the ſame, or conſent to the deliuery, before ſhee was paid ſuch money and treaſure, which had bin diſburſed & inforced frō her.

From *Genoa* the aduertiſemēt is, that with all thoſe Gallaies, which are returned from *Faigne*, there came in their company the *nuntio Acquauiua* an Embaſſador of *Lenta*, who was ſent from the *Sophy* of *Perſia* in a ſhip of *Legorne*, which diſembarked it ſelfe at *Iauonaleggio* without touching *Genoa* at all, and ſo they determined to go to *Florence*, & *Rome*, yet he landed at *Genoa Il Padre Iacinto nata Caſaleſio Capucino*, who halfe a yeer ſince was imployed in *Spaine*, for the affaires of *Bauaria*.

From

From *Coyra* they write, that the partie, or faction of that Cittie were followed by a great number of the Souldiers of *Baldirone*, who mutined for want of meanes to maintaine them, and ſo complained on the Captaines for releaſing the Priſoners, and making what compoſition they pleaſed, whereas yet they were intertained by the *Grizons*, and ſetled in *Chiauena*, to defend them from the *Spaniards*: but at laſt, the Biſhop was layd hold vpon, and had a Guard over him, and *Baldirone* ſhould haue beene ſent to Priſon, but that he eſcaped in an vnknowne habit, and ſo freed himſelfe of his enemies.

From *Turnie* they write, that the Duke of *Savoy* hath rayſed many Forces from as many places of *France*, *Loraine*, and *Spaine*, cauſing them to come the way of the mountaine: Wherevpon his Highneſſe hath ſent his Inginers, and Pioners to ſuperviſe the Fortreſſes of *Aſti*, *Vercelles*, *Sanchis*, and *San German*. Moreover, he hath ſupplied the Garriſons of *Aſti*, and *Vercelles*, with foure hundred Souldiers, and added greatquantitie of proviſion, both of powder, ſhot, and victuall, fit for a warre indeed, which when they of *Montferrate* vnderſtood, they made interceſſion to be ſo armed, and defended accordingly, pretending chiefely, leaſt ſome ſodaine innovation might fall vpon them

One thing is certaine, that about the Countries of *Aldigheria*, and Confines of *Savoy*, you haue great numbers aſſembled, who came to the aſſiſtance, and ſervice of his Highneſſe.

From *Millane* they write, that having a generall ſuſpition of the revolt of the *Valtoline*, and that the *Switzers* would helpe the *Grizons* all they could; there was a hundred Carts laden with the Munition of Warre ſent to the Garriſons, leaſt they ſhould be ſet vpon by their enemies, as the Dutch Souldiers haue done in the Count of *Tyroll*, which were there Muſtred by the Archduke *Leopaldus*: For queſtionleſſe, the *Grizons* were divided into many troops, and gone to the ſide of *Valchiana*, to performe ſome exployt

exployt vpon the Fortreſſe, where *Don Iohn de Medici* commanded: but finding ſome reſiſtance, and that as they were readie to enter, other troops came to relieue them, they deſiſted for feare they were too weake to encounter with both at once; that is to ſay, with the Fort, and this other ſupply, and ſo returned toward the Fort *Di Santa Maria*, which belongs to the Archduke *Leopaldus*.

Other Letters advertiſe vs, that the Cittie of *Millane* is compelled to her proportioned contribution, being about 40000. Crownes, not onely for this yeare, but to a monethly allowance for the next yeare 1623. and that all the Citties within that Territory, haue likewiſe their ſeverall Collections to maintaine the warres. That the money ſent to the Catholique *Switzers*, hath beene beſtowed to good purpoſe. becauſe they haue ſtopped that Paſſage, by which the Proteſtant *Switzers* meant to goe and aſſiſt the *Grizons*, wherevpon there was a new Diſburſement made of a 100000 Crownes to pay thoſe *Switzers*, who were vnder Colonell *Berlinghier*, part in full ſatisfaction, and part in way of a new aſſignation. That the Souldiers of the Knight *Pecchio*, being returned out of *Alſatia*, were ſent to remaine in *Borno*, and the *Spaniards* reſident in *Chiavana* returned alſo to *Millane*, ſo that there remained onely in theſe parts the Count *Iohn Sherbolone*, and his troops. That many Souldiers are fled out of the *Valtoline* for want of pay, and other neceſſaries, who notwithſtanding, are a new lifted in the *Regiment* of Count *Franciſco d'Adda*, who is deputed to make an end of the buſineſſe. That there is returned out of *Alſatia* to *Millane*, the Marquis *De Valdefuentes*, and from *Tiroll* the Captaine, *Iohn Baptiſta Panicorola*, after they had given order to leavie eleven Companies of Horſe, and make other proviſion for the Souldiers, which they alſo performed with all diligence in the Biſhopricke of *Salzpurgh*, to maintaine and perfect the government of Count *di Lodron*, whoſe Regiment was not yet full enough. And

that

that the Embaſſadour extraordinary of *Mantua*, had obtained a paſſage for certaine Souldiers, who were to goe from *Mantua* to *Monſſerrate*.

From *Conſtantinople*, the death of the great *Turke* is anew confirmed. It ſeemes, the *Ianizaries* were not acquainted with his death, but that it was onely contrived by a *Vicebaſſhaw*, Generall at the Sea, or as we call *Admirall*, who vnderhand writ a Letter to the *Baſſhaw* of *Gran Cayro*, that the *Turke* meant to come thither, & alter the forme of Government, for the ſuppreſſing the inſolency of the *Ianizaries*, to which purpoſe, he was reſolved to denie them their donation. This Letter was found by chance, but ſo found, that the *Ianizaries* tooke notice of the ſame, and ſuppoſing it true, were ſo enraged, that they adventured vpon the *Seraglio*; and ſo one rage helping forward another, the Devill ſet them aworke (as you haue formerly heard) but at laſt the *Viceers* vnderſtanding all the matter, found a time to make the other *Ianizaries* acquainted with the treaſon, and promiſe them the augmentation of three *aſpers* a day, which the great *Sultana*, the mother of *Oſman*, being retired to *Milo*, with her *Spahies*, and and certaine *Chauſes*, confirmed. Whereupon the greater ſort of *Ianizaries* came preſently to *Conſtantinople*, affirming, that the great *Empreſſe* lay ſafe in the Iland of *Mila*, that there were three brothers aliue of the ſlaughtered *Oſman*, and that there were alſo two *Sultana's* of his owne great with childe, and which the *Muſti* knew well enough: Thus new tumults aroſe in *Conſtantinople*, yet neither were the ſhopps ſhutt, nor the government altred, nor any ſtranger diſturbed; in the midſt of which Inſurrection, comes the *Admirall* of the Gallies to *Conſtantinople*, vpon whom in a fury the *Ianizaries* layd hands, who made what reſiſtance he could, and ſo at laſt he was burnt with 18. Gallies: yet for the time is *Muſtapha* confirmed, and is like to continue, vnleſſe they ſuſpect his weakeneſſe and vnaptneſſe to ſuch a government, and will no doubt, and ſo make choiſe of ſome braue Spirit, to guide the hor-

ſes of this vnruly Chariot of the Turkiſh Empire, containing at leaſt fiftie ſeverall Provinces, ſuch as in times paſt were reputed Kingdomes of reaſonable eminency, and opulent mightineſſe.

From *Franckefort*, the old Letters confirme the defeate of *Brunſwicke*, who is named in the ſame the Biſhop of *Haverſtate*, and this is their Language: that there paſſed by this City 132. Corners of horſe, and 128. Enſignes of foote, belonging to the Duke of *Bavaria*, and were quickly vnited to Monſieur *Tilies* forces, who defeated the Biſhop at the River of *Maine*, to the loſſe of 3000. beſides 1000. drownd in the River of *Maine*; his cariages were moſt ſurpriſed, and ſome money taken, there were alſo taken priſoners the Count of *Lipſtat*, and *Sturme*, with the Duke of *Vamas*, after which the Armie of *Tilley* recovered *Holſt* againe, and put ſome to death, which made reſiſtance: here they found two or three peeces of Artillery: not withſtanding all this? *Brunſwick* eſcaped with full 10000. into *Darmſtat*, where hee vnited himſelfe to Count *Mansfeild*, who taking their marches to *Bergſtrozen*, encountred with 300. horſe of *Crovats*, who were all cut in peeces: this Letter was writt from one, who was willing to ſhew his good will, but had not the Fortune of true intelligence, but we had this newes long agoe.

The newer Letters, which came the 24. of July, certefie thus much, that both *Bavaria* and *Tilley* are retyred out of the *Palatinate*, holding their quarters about the Mountaines beyond *Heidelberge*, and ſo meane to ſtop the paſſage into *Bavaria*: and the King of *Bohemia* with *Mansfeild* are alſo gone out of the *Palatinate*, the King went to *Sedan* to the Duke of *Bolloigne*: His Generall or Count *Mansfeild*, marching openly with cullours diſplaied even to the borders of *Loraine*, and *Lutzenbergh*, and all attending the treaty at *Bruſſels*, where if it be peace, It is ſuppoſed, that *Mansfeild* eyther enters into the ſervice of the *States* of *Holland*, or adventures into *France*.

From *Lipſia* in *Saxony*, the Letters containe, that the Elector

Elector Duke vpon the Certificate of the Emperour, hath raiſed together 22000. proiecting ſomething of conſequence for his owne honour, and the Emperours ſatisfaction, but as he was in his march, both horſe and foote fell from him and reſolved him peremptorily, that they would goe and aſſiſt the Biſhop of *Hiverſtat*.

From *Prague* the Letters adviſe, that thoſe Countrie men, which were ſuppoſed to be cut in peeces by the *Coſſacks* in their retraite, were indeede overthrowne by the ſouldiers of *Glatz*, who in a braue and reſolute ſally ſet vpon their Enemies, and tooke many priſoners and a great booty, forraging the Country, and killing all, that reſiſted them, returning with their ſpoyles to their hold of ſecurity, and as it ſhould ſeeme being thereby emboldened to hold it out againſt the greateſt perill.

From *France* they write, that how ever the Kings armie prevayled in the ſiege of Saint *Anthony*, yet was *Montalbon* relieved, & had many ſupplies, ſo that it is not thought convenient, that the King ſhould hazard his perſon againſt any of theſe great Townes; but they ſay, as hee was marching forward, the Duke *de Rohan*, ſet vpon ſome of his Army, and put them to defeate.

That the Queene Mother went from *Nantes* toward the Bathes of *Pughes* neere vnto *Nevers*: That the King hath graunted to Signeur *Pompeio Frangipane* 2000. crownes, as a penſion out of the Abbey, where his brother was Abbot: who now deceaſed and the place voyde, it pleaſed his Maieſtie to diſpoſe of ſome of the revenues in this maner: and that the Cardinall *Bevilacqua* was at the ſayd Bathes, but hearing of the Queenes approch made haſt to depart into his owne Country.

From *Antwarp* they write, that on Sunday the 21. of July. The Marquetſe *Spinola* was attended thither with 2000. horſe, and the Nobilitie of *Flanders* and *Brabant*: having before hand taken order, that the Governour of

Gaunt ſhould viſite *Sluice*, and build 4. ſeverall Forts, as neere it as they could, that ſo they might bee aſſured hee meant once againe to beſiege the ſame: For they giue it out, he will haue three Armies afoote this Summer: one againſt *Sluice*, another againſt *Breda*, and the greateſt againſt *Bergken*, which ſhall increaſe as occaſion ſerues: but when *Spinola* vnderſtood, that many men were ſlaine by the ſallies of the Garriſons in *Bergken*, who by this time hath 6000. ſouldiers in them, he gaue order to retire his Army ſome halfe a mile from the Ravelings, out of the danger of the ſhot, till hee came himſelfe to direct them further, but by reaſon they haue not yet entrencht themſelues, it is very probable, they doe not determine to continue the ſiege long: but ſuddenly to riſe and goe to ſome other place.

From the *Hage* the Letters are as favorable in the behalfe of the *States*, affirming, that there is now no going to *Antwarp* by the way of the River, becauſe the *Hollanders* with their men of warre not onely watch the ſame: but haue new fortifications on the land of *Fertoll*: as for *Bergken*, they are confident both of the ſtrength of the place, and ſufficiency of the men, being all old ſouldiers, and very neere 8000. inſomuch that they make dayly excurſions vpon the Spaniards, as having their Portes open all night, and by their ſallies not onely put many of them to the ſword, but returne with great booty: ſo that whenſoever *Spinola's* Armie makes approches, or attempts any on-ſet, then doe the Batteries of the Ravelings play vpon them, and eyther enforce them backe, or kill them in the place.

Some 4. dayes ſince it was ſuppoſed, they would riſe, whereupon the horſe of *Breda* trooped to overlooke them, and the Governour *Iuſtinianus* (as I take it) of the houſe of *Naſſaw*, ſent the Prince of *Orenge* word of their preparation: but as it ſhould ſeeme, he is careleſſe of their actions, and confident to overwatch them what courſe ſoe-

uer

uer they take, becauſe the Souldiers were never ſo willing to fight as at this houre, nor the *States* never ſo able to maintaine the Warre.

Other Letters from ſeverall port Townes aſſure vs, that the *Rochellers* haue taken divers priſes, and intercepted ſome ſhips of ſouldiers, who haue ſent priſoners to *Middelborogh* and other places.

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